cember 30:-

#### PERE BATEMAN.

Quarrel in a New York Fashionable Club-Manager Bateman Publicly Chastless One of the Club Managers. The New York Tribune of this morning has

The most exciting incident of New Year's eve 3 undoubtedly the chastisement, at the Mantan Club, of one of the Managing Committee at institution by an irate and revengeful mber. The circumstances, which are suffi-

elently entertaining in one sense, are likely to produce a more serious effect in calling atten-tion to the manner in which club discipline should properly be maintained, and in deter-mining the precise relations between officers and members, which at present are too fre-

quently forgotten or disregarded.

We learn that the difficulty originated in a circumstance which, apparently, would be considered trivial among ordinary associations of gentlemen, but which, by the hasty indiscretion of a committee man, was in this instance interest to semantary postentous dimensions. greased to somewhat portentous dimensions. It appears that Mr. H. L. Bateman, well known as an operatic manager, committed the mistake, a few nights ago, of inviting some guests to dine in a room which is reserved exclusively for members. Having been connected with the Manhattan Club but a very short time, Mr. Bateman was wholly unconscious of this reservation, and was only made aware of it after his party were sented at table, and the dinner had been ordered, by the abrupt announcement that he could not be served—an announcement made by order of Mr. Hiram Cranston, a member of

Deeply indignant at the manner in which this intelligence was conveyed, and smarting under the insult not only to himself, as he states in the letter below, but also to those he had invited, he sought an explanation from Mr. Cranston, but was repulsed with the extraordinary insinuation that, in violating a club regulation, he had proved himself no gentleman, and was not entitled to the consideration due a gentleman. It is almost needless to say that the usage in all civilized clubs, in similar cases, is to abstain from calling attention to the transgression until a private opportunity offers itself, both for the sake of the member, of whom it is to be presumed, in the absence of evidence, that he has erred in ignorance, and of his guests, who certainly can have no share in the business. Mr. Cranston, however, chose to proceed in a dif-ferent manner, and the first result of his action was the following note, addressed to him by Mr. Bateman on the same evening:-

NEW YORK HOTEL, Dec. 27, 1830 .- Sir:-This evening I requested three gentlemen to dine with me at the Manhattan Club. One was a member of the club; the other two I considered I had the privilege

of inviting.

I am but a new member of the club, and may unconsciously have violated some rule. Had I been informed of any breach of the laws in a gentlemanly manner, I should at once have accepted and obeyed the admonition; but you directed the steward of the club to refuse, without any explanation, to serve dinner to me and my friends, and thus, in the presence of other gentlemen, offered an insult to me, and, what I feel far more, to the guests I had invited. On leaving the club, you culminated this insult by asking, when I sought an explanation, if I was a gentleman. Under these circumstances, it becomes a duty I owe myself to demand of you an apology for what I deem a most unwarranted insult to a member of the same club as yourself.

I remain your obedient servant,

I Temain your obedient servant, H. L. BATEMAN. To this uo answer was vouchsafed until the following Wednesday afternoon, when the sub-oined missive was received by Mr. Bateman: — THE MANHATTAN CLUB, NO. 96 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, Dec. 98, 1869.—H. L. Bateman, Esq., New York Hotel.—Sir:—I have your note of yesterday. In our conversation of last evening I addressed you as a member of the House Committee of this Club. If you are aggrifeved (\*\*io) your remedy is an appeal to the Managing Committee, by whom the House Committee is appointed. They exect the first House Committee is appointed. They neet the first Friday in January. My remarks may have been positive, but were made in reply to you, who sought the discussion in the public hall of the Club, and in the discussion in the public half of the Chio, and in the presence of one of your guests, which as to be recretted. You state that I then asked you if you were a gentleman. Surely your memory is at fault; I could have asked no such useless question. Your obedient servant.

HEAM CRANSTON.

Obedient servant.

HIRAM CRANSTON.

Before the delivery of the above, Mr. Cranston suddenly left the city, called away, it was derstood, by the illness of a relative. his return, yesterday afternoon, the following rejoinder was handed him at the club: —

NEW YORK HOTEL, Dec. 28, 1869 .- Hiram Cranston Esq. -Sir: -Yours of this date, in answer to my note of last night, demanding an explanation of your conduct and language at the Manhattan Club, is re-You state that you addressed me as a member of

the House Committee of the club, and that my remedy, if aggrieved, is an appeal to the Managing committee. You also deny having asked the offen-sive question for which I requested an apology.

In reply, I have to say that to the courteous en-forcement of a rule which it appears I had uncon-sciously infringed, I should certainly have offered no objection; but the manner in which you asserted four application, a manner unparalleled in any club your authority—a manner unparalleled in any club of gentlemen—compelled me, both on my own ac-count and on that of my friends, who were grossly insulted by your action, to protest, on meeting you,

inst so grave an affront. I have furthermore to say that your offensive ques-ion was heard by others beside myself, and that I line to accept your denial. our note is wholly evasive and unsatisfactory, and van only be considered as an aggravation of the

insist on an immediate and unconditional

logy. Your obedient servant, H. L. BATEMAN. After carefully reading this epistle, Mr. further communications from Mr. Bateman, and, upon being asked if he radused to receive this particular note, answered that he did. this particular note, answered that he did. This decision having been reported to Mr. Estewan, that gentleman proceeded eleme to the Manhattan Club, and finding Mr. Granaten it dinner in the restaurant, with a party of Mende informed him that since he (Cranston) had de clined to explain, apologize, or receive his note, only one course was left him. He then struck his adversary a light blow on the face, and withdrew from the room. Mr. Cranston cried loudly for the police, and waiters were despatched in various directions in quest of officers; but

ne appeared in time to participate in the Having accomplished his purpose, Mr. Bateman serenely and smilingly departed from the club, which was, throughout the evening, the me of the greatest agitation and excitement Nothing, however, of further interest occurred beyond the circulation of a report that Mr. Cranston had sent a challenge to his indignant assailant. Club opinion was, as may be imagined, widely divided as to the merits of the case, but the general judgment appeared to be that, while Mr. Bateman had unquestionably violated a posi-tive regulation, he had done so in ignorance, and that Mr. Cranston's manner of calling his attention to it was indecorous and unjustifiable. Upon the question of the infliction of personal punishment there appeared to be but one ver-diet—that it was a matter to be deeply regretted. but that Mr. Cranston's repeated refusals to explain his conduct of offer redress made it impo-rative for Mr. Bateman to take some such de

### AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

One of the Surviving John Brown Raiders in a Fresh Unpleasantness.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says:

On Saturday a man and a woman appeared before the Chief of Police, when the former stated that his name was Realfe; that he was an assistant assessor of internal revenue for Edgefield county, South Carolina, and that twenty-two dollars and sixty-two cents belonging to the United States Government had been taken from alm by the woman with him, who was his wife. He wanted to know what he had been to the officer replied that if she really was heart do. The officer rophed that if she really was his wife the best thing he could do would be to re-

RST EDITION | place the money and let the matter drop. He said no, she must give it up, or he would prosecute her place the money and let the matter drop. He said no, she must give it up, or he would prosecute her for larceny. The Chief of Police thereupon told him he would then have to take her to South Carolina, where the theft was committed. When charged with the larceny the woman endeavored to interrupt him, but he stopped her, saying to the officer, in a commiserating way, "Poor gir!, she is an Irish woman, and has got her Irish up." "And if I am an Irish woman," she replied, "you are an Englishman, a carpet-bagger, and a John Brown raider." The creature seemed disconcerted by this rajoinder but when he finished his statement, went off, as he said, in search of the United States Commissioner.

when he finished his statement, went off, as he said, in search of the United States Commissioner.

The woman then told her story. Originally from Ireland, she went to South Carolina in 1867, met Realfe, who was teaching a negro school at Granville, in that State, and married her. Realfe, she said, was an Englishman by birth, but came away from that country many years ago, and had lived in one of the Northern States prior to the late war. In 1859 he fell in with Joha Brown, and took part with him in the Harper's Ferry raid. When the plot fell through he escaped. During the war he was in the United States army, and at its close took up school-teaching for a livelihood. Some months ago he was appointed Assistant-Revenue Assessor, and when the money came in, made long and frequent when the money came in, made long and frequent visits to Columbia, where, she ascertained, he had three or four negro mistresses, upon whom he

three or four negro mistresses, upon whom he squandered his salary.

Affairs culminated in a big quarrel on last Friday, at the conclusion of which he ordered her to leave his house forever. As soon as she got his back turned she bagged \$22.67, and took the train for Augusta. To her surprise she found him on the cars, and they travelled together. After his arrival at Augusta, he discovered that she had this money, and, on her refusing to give it up, had her arrested.

#### JOHN IN THE SOUTH.

The Rush of Chinese to the Mississippi Valley— What they Think and What they Eat. The St. Louis Republican of the 30th uit. has the

The St. Louis Republican of the 30th uit. has the following:—
The steamer Mississippi, lying at the foot of Walmut street, which leaves for New Grieans at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day, was thronged from morning till night yesterday by citizens who were curious to get a sight of the Chinese passengers on board. The novelty of the importation—of a type of mankind, inhabiting a different side of the globe; natives of the "Flowery Kingdom," of which so much, half fabulous and half fact, has been written—was such as to inspire a natural desire to see them and examine their appearance, manner, and behavior.

It is possible, however, that within a very short period the importation of Chinese into the Mississippi Valley will be frequent enough to render their appearance on the streets as little remarkable as that of negroes or of emigrants from European countries. Yesterday the throng of visitors seemed to find an inexhaustible fund of amusement watching the various groups of Celestials as they were scattered about the boat, chattering together in a boisterous, earnest, good-humored way, in a jargon

scattered about the boat, chattering together in a bolsterous, earnest, good-humored way, in a jargon as barbarous in sound as unintelligible.

One fellow, with a white hat, who sat with his long black braided queue dropping down to the centre of his back, with all the dignity of a Mandarin, was constantly questioned by the torrent of visitors. He had acquired some words of broken English, and made a desperate endeavor to satisfy all who made inquiries. He said he was going to "Teeses," for Texas, and wanted to get off, because the boat was "shake to muta." The reason why their women were not brought along, because "he too far off," During the day considerable exchange was carried on by those who possessed Chinese coin, a copper on by those who possessed Chinese coin, a copper medal the size of a button, with a square hole in the centre, bringing from five to twenty-five cents—just as they could find purchasers. A singular-looking gold coin, worth about \$4.50, brought ten dollars in

greenbacks.

During the day several squads of Chinese sallie to out and walked up Fourth street and examined the city with apparently some interest and cariosity. They made no purchases, which it is said they are not fond of doing under any circumstances. They are frugal in their habits, and would not be disposed, if they had the money, to go into any extravagant outlays. In their own country it is stated a laboring man is contented with wages at eight dollars a year, of our money. Board and longing can be had in China for a dollar a month, but it would require Chinese habits to be satisfied with the fare set forth.

As to the religious impressions of John, Major Rhea gave us the following instance:—He was told Rhea gave us the following instance:—He was told before he left San Francisco, by Captain Hudson, who brought a load of Chinese from Hong Kong in the steamer Continental, that when a furious storm arose the Chinese were alarmed. They set up their god Joss, with a sack around its neck, and each man put a Spanish dollar into the sack to appeare the wrath of their angry deity.

The next day the wind abated, the sea became

calm, and each man immediately divested his go of the dollar and pocketed it again. Their god, it seems, is a god for stormy weather. Major Rhea met with an intelligent and learned Chinese doctor, and in conversation, wanted to know in what the Chinese were superior over the Americans. The doctor reflected a while and affirmed that after close observation of the negotiar characteristics of both observation of the peculiar characteristics of both nations, he found that the Chinese excelled only in one thing—they cleaned their ears twice a week With regard to food and stationery the following list of goods, which have been procured to start a store in the vicinity of their place of labor, will afford

Narrow leaves, 500 pounds; bamboo brushes, 5 dozen; foo chuck, or bean curd stick, 10 boxes or 400 pounds; 10 boxes vermicelli, 500 pounds; 200 pounds ginger root; 50 pounds orange peel; 200 pounds cut-tle fish; 10 boxes soy; 10 jars ketchup; 20 reams Chi-nese writing paper; 200 Chinese pencils; 10 daily account books; 5000 Chinese vialting card papers; 5 picces paper (for lights); 500 pounds California a ba lones; 40 pounds red melon seed; 2 dozen frying par lones; 40 pounds red melon seed; 2 dozen fryng pan shovels; 4 dozen copper spoons (large); 10s pounds sakko; 10 pairs crape suspenders; 50 pounds sugar candy; 50 pounds red dates; 6 counting boards; 1 pound Chinese luk; 100 Chi-nese pens; 10 paper boxes pills; 10 bottles medicine powders; 10 boxes (100 gallons) China nut oil; 10 jars or 700 pounds salt turfip; 40 sets bowls; 40 sets chop stleks; 1 dozen knives; 2000 pounds salt shrimps; 15 bags or 1950 pounds salt fish; 200 bags lungus; 50 Chinese pass-books; 50 Chinese general ledger books; 4 bokes or 50,000 fice-crackers; 2 boxes fire-crackers; 10s paper; 10s sticks; 1 box. 2 boxes are-crackers; jos paper; jos sticks; i box, or 55 pounds dried oysters; 5 mats or 250 pounds black peas; 2 mats or 100 pounds red peas; 5 mats or 240 pounds green peas; 18 large kettles; 16 small kettles; 2 dozen frying pans; shovels; 2 boxes or 120 pains Chinese common shoes; 20 Chinese purses; o buckskin purses.

### REBEL VENOM.

Postscript from the "Erring Sisters"-How the Precious Sisterhood Talk of one of the Hen

who Saved the Country. From the Mongolie Avalanche. A sed Man as gate o als ang assornt. A villain ins the art of the state, on it. A compat had been a fact the state of the bell and on earth. But the cavalcade that inraed out in the infernal regions to greet E. M. Stanton, who died yesterday, was, in all probability, the largest that ever paid tribute to a congenial spirit. Stevens had been awarded the premium for being the biggest sinner in all purgatory, and he is no doubt now jealous of Stanton, who he knows will not in for the medal, with a prespect of winning it. put in for the medal, with a prospect of winning it. That mawkish scatimentality which would throw the mantle of oblivion over the misdeeds of dead ras-cals cannot be observed in chronicing the death of mantle of oblivion over the misdeeds of dead rascals cannot be observed in chronicing the death of E. M. Stanton. The most exquisite fortures served Stanton enjoyment. The tyramy of Tiberius was forgotten in his enormities. He reveiled for several years in termenting all over whom he had power; but when he offended heaven and earth by hanging an innocent woman like a dog, God visited him with His righteous anger, and since the consummation of this atrocious deed Stanton's physical system commenced decaying and breaking up; and without a single tie on earth, destinate of all belief in the Christian religion, he died, and a little soul steeped in sin went to the devil. In nature he was revengeful and malignant, and so stubborn in opinion that he rarely changed his views or relinquished a purpose, He was as remoracless and cruel in disposition as a Camaniche Indian, and Joyously and without a shudder would have turned the Southern people over to massacre, and their homes to desolation. He was serene, not from philosophy, but from temperament and torpor. He belonged eminently to the animals known as cold-bloods. No impulses ever stirred the feeble and alogates currents of his moral or mental nature. To call him a brute would be a libel upon the dog. Of humanity he was destitute. He was servile; he was cowardly. The manner of his death shows the finger of retribution. He hungered for blood—for a position that would enable him to bedevil a defenseless people. A President as mean and malignant as himself appointed him United States Supreme Court Judge. This power caused the field to burst into wild, demoniac laughs. But that God who would not permit the builders to occupy the impious tower on the plains of Shinar, smote the unctuous scoundrel so that he died. Rearly at the conspirators against the life of Mrs. Surratt have been blotted in the life of Mrs. Surratt have been blotted in the left of the contraction.

to the penitentury, and Andrew Johnson was con-

signed to private life. Holt still lives, but still prays for death. Stanton has gone, and Holt will soon follow, for not more certainly is he burned who puts his hand in the flames, than is he punished who commits a moral wrong. The wicked man's "sins will find him out," It is not an agreeable duty to inscribe the true character of an infamous public man on his tomb; but it is an imperative duty. Stanton, the infamous, is drinking molten iron, trading in pyrotechnics, and broiling in a heated furnace, and the people rejoice,

#### MINING DANGERS.

Narrow Escape of Fifty-five Men from Being Roasted Alive in a Coul Mine-Almost a Re-

petition of the Avendale Horror. PLYMOUTH, Pa., Dec. 31.—There was nearly a repetition of the Avondale horror at this place vesterday. At about 10 30 A. M, the breaker of the Nottingham mine, situated at the southern end of the town, was discovered to be on fire. There were fifty-five men in the mine at the time, which is one of the man-traps like the Avondale—one with but one outlet—yet, not

Avondale—one with but one outlet—yet, not withstanding this, no notice was given to the men below that the building above was on fire.

Fortunately, it was discovered soon after it broke out, and, with great exertion, was not only prevented from spreading, but was extinguished, the men below remaining all the while in ignorance of their danger. The fire was the result of gross carelessness on the part of the commany working it. It appears that two stores company working it. It appears that two stoves were kept in the breaker to give heat to the boys employed there to pick out the slate from the coal as it goes in the breaker, and the pipes from these stoves were run directly through the woodwork of the building, without any protection. The result was what any sane man might have expected. The woodwork heated until it became of the consistency of tinder, and then

At soon some of the men came up to dinner, and, although every exertion was made to keep the fire from their knowledge, the fact leaked out, and they became aware for the first time of the terrible fate they had escaped. When they went down again they informed the rest of the men in the mine, and they at once got together and held an indignation meeting, and resolved at once to go up out of the mine. When they got up they assembled the rest of the men belonging to the mine-in all about seventy-fiveand held another meeting, resolving that they would not again go down into the mine until there was built two brick chimneys for the stove-pipes, a watchman placed in the building night and day, and a bell at the bottom of the shaft, so that they should have a signal when there was danger at the surface. Since that time the mine has not been worked, and the men still remain firm. The proprietors, Messrs. Thomas Brodrick & Co., not being able to get any men to supply the places of their old hands, have yielded to their demands so far as the two chimneys are concerned, and their construction has commenced; but the third construction has commenced; but they think one watchman in the night is sufficient, and decline to place one there in the day time. The men say that this only shows a willingness to protect their own property, and as their lives are exposed in the day time they say they shall insist on the two watchmen, and also on the alarm bell.

#### THE LATEST ERIE DILEMMA.

The Arrest of Receiver Dogherty-All the Books and Papers Removed to the Grand

Opera House.

The offices of the Atlantic and GreatWestern Railroad Co., at 40 Broadway, New York, consist of three rooms, two composing the offices proper, and the third room, on the upper floor of the building, being used as a kind of store-room for books, papers, etc. At 12 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. William A. Dogherty, the receiver appointed by Judge Barnard, accompanied by his attorney, Mr. Sherman, and a dozen members of the Erfe detective force, entered the office and proceeded to make preparations for the removal of the books, papers, etc. A policeman who entered the office said that nothing could be removed, and Mr. Lee. Opera House said that nothing could be removed, and Mr. Lee, the janitor of the building, said he would not allow Mr. Dogherty to remove anything until he was satistied that the removal was legal.

lied that the removal was legal.

And so Mr. Doherty waited till nearly twelve o'clock, when a message arrived from Captain Garland, of the First Precinct, stating that the removal might be made, and that if necessary a force of police would be sent to prevent a breach of the peace. The books and papers were then nailed up in packing boxes, placed in a large Erle wagon drawn by two horses, which was at the door, and driven away to the Grand Opera House. Mr. Dogherty soon followed them, leaving the office in herty soon followed them, leaving the office in charge of three of the detectives, named John Clarke, James Browne, and A. G. Sisson. WHAT ME, DOGHERTY SAYS,

A reporter of the World saw Mr. Dogherty in the Grand Opera House, when Mr. Dogherty made the following statement:—"The removal of those books and papers was on account of the surreptitious abstraction of other books from the offices of the company by parties connected with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway in violation of a solemn pledge. The Eric Railroad Company have nothing whatever to do with this affair, further than lending a vehicle for the removal and a proper receptacle for the books and papers which are now and will remain in the custody of Mr. now and will remain in the custody of Mr.
Jay Gould and myself as receivers of the road, appointed by Judge Barnard's order of March last.
And as I see that a morning paper has published an
inaccurate and highly-colored report this morning, I
will state that I never sent any telegram to Mr.
Gardner, and that if such a telegram was sent it was
fraudulent. And further, that I never met with the
railway accident alluded to. I do not know who it
is that stole the books and papers; if I did I would
certainly apply to have them arrested." MR, GOULD'S STATEMENT,

Mr. Gould said that valuable record-books had been removed from the office, and that the supposi-tion was that Mr. James McHenry had them in his

### A SINGULAR CASE.

A Life Saved by an Arbitrary Sign-Value of Court Stenographer. In the Supreme Court, at General Term, in New York; on Thursday, before Clarks, P. J., and Entherland and Carriors, J. J., he case of John Real vs. The Feests etc., were hard, at the opening of the Court he Division Attorney called, pursuant to his presidently or pressed intention, Mr. Robert Benynge, the stenographer who took the minutes at the trial of Real, last February to the stand. Mr. Roberts produced last February, to the stand. Mr. Bonynge produced the stenographic notes taken at the time, and read from them the commencement of the cross-examination of Henry Real, read from them the commencement of the cross-examination of Henry Real, showing that the exception was taken as claimed by Real's counsel. In reply to Mr. Graham, he testified he had been a stenographer since 1858; the sign which he used for "defendant excepts" was the phonographic "d s k: "it was an arbitrary sign used by burn but he believed used by several other

by him, but he believed used by several other stenographers; his notes were in the same condition as when he took them; there had been no alteration since. In reply to Mr. Garvin, he said he had furnished him two transcripts of the evidence, one for himself and one for Governor Hoffman, and had also furnished a transcript to the prigoners' converse. transcript to the prisoner's counsel. On Monday last Mr. Garvin had sent for him; had showed him the transcript, and asked him if it was correct; he had said he was confident it was correct, and when Mr Garvin had asked him to make affidavit to it he had gone to his office and examined his notes, and on returning pointed out the error to Judge Garvin.
Judge Garvin—That is exactly as I stated it.
Mr. Bonynge stated that the transcript was made

Mr. Crosby, the stenographer of the Suprem-Court, Circuit, Part III, was called up, and read the line in question, "Objected to, overruled, defendant's counsel excepts." He had no doubt that it was se written at the time of the trial. He did not use the same sign, but this would be readily understood.

Judge Garvin said he would insert the exception in the error book.

Mr. Graham said, as the public took so great an Mr. Graham said, as the public took so great an interest in this case, and was kept so constantly informed through the press, he desired to show that this constituted no exception to general rules, and read at some length from an opinion of Judge John W. Brown, in which he decides to insert an exception, and says that when an objection was taken, his practice was to presume the exception taken.

Mr. Stuart then spoke of the truthful report made by Mr. Bonynge, of its correctness in every word, even to the "little careless expressions of counsel and the court, and to inclegancies of witnesses."

Mr. Garvin then presented the formal order for shirmance.

The order was thereupon signed,

#### THE ROCKVILLE ROBBERY.

Over \$10,000 Stolen-The Keys Taken from the Treasurer's House. We find details of the late daring bank robbery in Connecticut in the Hartford Courant of De-

During Tuesday night the savings bank in Rockville was entered by burglars. The rob-bery was unusually bold and daring. A visit was first made to the residence of Mr. L. Bissell, Treasurer of the bank, and from his pocket keys were taken which gave the scamps ready admission to the bank building and safe. Though the burglars entered the sleeping a artment of Mr. Bissell, they aroused no one in the family, and it was not till morning that the Treasurer knew anything of the affair, his attention being first attracted by the removal of his pants into another room. Upon going to the bank, it was found that the burglars had done their work in passably good order, and had left of their tools only a crowbar as a souvenir of their visit. Proceeding from the bank with their booty, they stole a hand-car belonging to the Rockville Branch Road, and rode upon it as far as the North Meadows, this side of the bridge, where it was found dropped from the

track yesterday forenoon.

Investigation shows that the loss to the bank is \$10,200, the securities taken being as follows: \$6200 Five twenty bonds: two \$1000 Indiana Central Railroad bonds; and two \$1000 Springfield, Ill., City bonds. A reward of \$500 has been offered by the Treasurer of the bank for the recovery of the property, or a proportional part of the reward will be paid for any part returned.

It has been ascertained that the burglarsthree in number—first went to the shops of the railroad company, where a hand car was placed in readiness, and after robbing the bank returned there and assorted the papers they had secured. They reached Vernon at about 4 o'clock, and were seen by the depot agent there, but he supposed they were employes of the road. In getting from the branch track on to the main track leading to this city, the car was carried across just east of the depot. At 4:30 o'clock the depot agent in Burnside, who was up, heard but did not see the car pass, and noticed that it was being driven at a rapid rate. Every morn-ing at 5:30 o'clock a road watchman leaves East Hartford on a hand-car, and, knowing this fact probably, the burglars timed their movements to avoid him. It is not certain, as at first supposed, that the thieves took the southerly train from this city; they may have gone north at ( o'clock, or, as some suppose, have taken the Providence train over the same ground of their retreat, supposing that to be the safest route to avoid suspicion and mislead.

#### HAYTI.

Fall of Port-au-Prince-Capture of the Algonquin Sainave Takes Reinge in Fort Na-By the arrival of a schooner from St. Mare we

are in possession of important news from Hayti to the 19th plt.

The war steamers in possession of the revolutionists, having accomplished their object in transporting troops to the Petit Goave and Grand Goave, immediately returned to Port-au-Prince, and blockaded that port, acting in cooperation with the forces on land that had invested the city. The attack by sea and land was made simultaneously, in the night, between the 18th and 19th inst. The land force entered the city, driving the different pickets before them. city, driving the different pickets before them, and taking every post of advantage, until the city was in their possession.

In the meantime the revolutirnary war vessels were doing their part to support the force on land. The Algonquin, Salnave's vessel, was boarded and taken possession of without bloodshed, the entire crew being asleep at the time. The city and the Algonquin were captured withrevolutionists firing a shot. Salnave made his escape from the city and took refuse in Fort Nationel, commonly called Fort Alexandre, which is situated on one of the highest points overlooking the city on the northwest Salnave is in imminent peril, but it is supposed

the foreign consuls will interfere and secure his

Saget and his staff had left St. Marc for Portu-Prince, and were heard from at Arcabie. The entire population of the city are rejoiced at this issue of things, and are heart and soul in favor of the revolution.

### AN INSOLVENT RAILWAY.

The Atlantic and Great Western Rallway Company to be Wound Up-A Receiver Ap-

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by the people of the State of New York, against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, under the statute which provides for the dissolution of insolvent corporations. It is alleged that the corporation had been insolvent and had neglected and refused the payment of its notes and debts for over a year; that the liabilities of the company are many millions of dollars, and that all of its assets are insufficient to pay the same. A motion was heard yesterday in the suit at Special Term, in New York, to appoint a receiver to wind up its affairs as provided by the company's counsel. Messrs. Abbott & Fuller, of this city, who insisted on an adjournment on account of the shortness of the notice.

The Court refused to adjourn the hearing, stating that it was not a proper case for adjourn-ment; the Court having judicial knowledge of the utter and hopeless insolvency of the company. Several technical objections were also unavailingly urged by the counsel for the company, and the case was then argued on its merits by S. H. Hammond, Esq., Deputy Attorney-General, for the motion, and W. J. A. Fuller, Inq. i a opposition thereto. At the conclusion of the argument, the Court took the papers, and subsequently granted the motion, and appointed Addison G. Rice receiver.

### Incidentals.

A young Kentuckian has distinguished himself by marrying his grandmother's sister. -Chicago has manufactured this year 5,442,327 gallons of high wines. Last year it manufactured only 2,082,624 gallons.

—The Louisiana planters have used up all New Orleans' supply of small bills and currency to pay their hands, and the city merchants are much incommoded by the lack of small change. -Prince Arthur is returning from his moosehunting expedition dejected, as he has been unin shooting any moose "in consequence of the weather.

-A clergyman in Lewiston, Me., married a couple some time ago, and was asked to wait for his fee until "pay day." Pay day has not yet -Visitors to Hartford complain that they can't move there without running against a

ompany.

—The friends of Women's Suffrage in California are to hold a State Convention in San Francisco on Wednesday, January 26. It will assemble in Dashaway Hall. Apt name!

president, secretary, or agent of an insurance

—A lady who is canvassing for a book in Vincennes, Ind., took umbrage at an article in one of the papers there, and interviewed the with a revolver. He said he didn't -At the special election the Democracy of Champaign county, Ohlo, ran a negro for State Senator on a ticket declaring that "if he is white enough to vote, he is white enough to be voted

-A letter from England is waiting in Toronto for a laborer named Robert Harding, who removed to the States about six months ago. Robert would do well to apply for it, as it conveys information that he has been left £2000 by

# SECOND EDITION

#### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Celebration of New Year's Day-Reception of Southern Newspaper Men in Washington.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Southern Press Reception.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- A number of gentlemen connected with the newspaper press of Richmond and Petersburg, Va., arrived here today at the invitation of the journalists of Washington. The visit has been in contemplation for several weeks, and every preparation has been made for extending to them a cordial reception. The visitors upon their arrival were escorted by a committee of gentlemen, belonging to the press of this city, to the Arlington Hotel, and at 9 A. M. were met by the entire number of their guests, in one of the parlors of the hotel, when Mr. Forney, in behalf of the Washington press, delivered a speech of welcome, which was responded to by Mr. Gilman, of the Richmond Whig. A banquet will be given to the guests at o'clock this afternoon.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

New Year's Day in New York-The Susque-hanna Railroad Case. ALBANY, Jan. 1 .- With beautiful, mild weather, the day is being universally observed. The Governor receives calls at the Executive

Chamber. The Jackson Corps paraded this morning, making a fine appearance. Nearly every house is entertaining callers, and festivity prevails everywhere. The New Trimble Opera House was opened last night, to one of the finest audiences ever assembled in this city.

The Governor has not, as yet, turned over the Susquehanna Road to the Ramsay directors. He is awaiting an official copy of the decision from Justice Smith. It is understood that further legal proceedings will follow the decision.

### FROM BALTIMORE.

Marriages for 1869 in Baltimore-The State Legislature-Newspaper Enlargement. Baltimore, Jan. 1.—During the past year 2850 marriage licenses were issued in this city. The regular session of the Maryland Legisla-

ture will convene at Annapolis on Monday next, The Baltimore American, now in its sixtyninth year, enlarged to-day by the addition of

#### FROM THE STATE. Strike in the Iron Region. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CATASAUQUA, Jan. 1 .- The furnace men in the employ of the Lebigh Crane Iron Company, to the number of about 150, commence the new year by striking for higher wages. There are six furnaces, with twenty-five men to each. Work is entirely suspended.

### THE CCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Discord in the Assembly-How the First Meeting was Broken Up.

A correspondent of the London Times writing from Rome Dec. 14, says:—
The truth about the first meeting with closed The truth about the first meeting with closed doors (that is, the 10th), is coming out. It was a scene of the greatest confusion. I am now told that the minority was 130. It was the Archbishop of Temsevar, in Croatia, it is now said, who was making a Latin speech, protesting against the forms and arrangements as interfering with the independence of the bishops, when the bell rang and he was called to order. Thereupon, it is added, the Primate of Hungary came to his rescue, and in his turn was called to order in like manner. Upon this Dapanloup under to order in like manner. Upon this Dapanloup made a strong observation in good French and left the Hall, with the Archbishop of Paris and a hundred others, in fact, breaking up the meeting. All the bishops complain that they are powerless; that they have had no time to know what they are wanted to do that they have only been allowed eight days to do; that they have only been allowed eight days to make one another's acquaintance; finally, that the Hall is intolerable. They are dying jof cold and they cannot hear one another. They say the present accommonation is utterly inadequate; that they require many more rooms, and those larger than what have been improvised in and about St. Peter's. I hear that some of them say the Council ought to have been held at the Lateran or the Quirinal, where they might have had a whole palace for the work and rooms for conversation and other the the work, and rooms for conversation and other bu-siness. They are now obliged to find opportunities for mutual information and conference where they can, and cardinals and others who happen to have palaces at their command, are holding nightly large reunions. Very late ones, too, I suspect, farge reunions. Very late ones, too, I suspect, for the streets are getting noisy at midnight, more so than when I came. Thus the first meeting on the 16th ended with an abrupt adjournment; and I cannot doubt that of to-day has done also. This is not very promising for the presumed object of the Council, which every day recedes further into the limbo of vain aspirations. If the down of incallibility is adopted, it is now said the dogma of infallibility is adopted, it is now said positively the French Concordat will be at once withdrawn, and Pius IX will find that with a new position new relations also will have to be arranged. So strongly is this intention anneunced that the Pepe's friends accuse France of dictating, and Frenchmen do not deny the imputation. The situntion is described on both sides as gravissima; and nobody sees the way out of it, except by continual adjournments, till time itself may bring some sort of escape. But as for any conclusions being come to and proclaimed by January 6, that is pronounced

\* \* The Papal authorities have housed the Bishops with careful and discriminating hospitality Those who could not be absolutely trusted have been lodged with safe companions, in the proportion of one weak brother to half a dozen strong. In one been lodged with safe companions, in the proportion of one weak brother to half a dozen strong. In one palace, two or three known to want their faith confirmed, are in charge of ten stout believers. The Jesuits have had the manipulation of the flock, and have done it well. There is not one of them who has not his feelings sounded and reported upon daily; and the common study of the printed papers compels all to speak. In this way it will be ascertained what points can be pressed—supposing it desirable to press them—and what not. But the Pope will probably not propose at all what he would have to withdraw. The American bishops, I hear it said, plead their difficulties at home. The Syllabus has excited a good deal of attention there, and has been denounced as an attack upon civil society, putting everybody pledged to it in antagonism to his fellow-citizens. At first sight it might seem that, under a constitution founded on the right of private judgment and the will of the majority, there would be no great reason to fear an external claim to entire spiritual and social submission. But it is plain the Americans entertain a strong dislike to the kind of thing altogether, and that any maintainer of the Pope's Infalibility and supreme authority in the chief affairs of life will often find himself at a disadvantage, So the American Bishops would rather be out of it. Indeed, they say they cannot help themselves; the new converts stipulate for their liberty. If this be the case in the United States it cannot be otherwise in all the States of the Old World where religion is at all a matter of controversy, and where there are such things as converts from one communion or one school to another. The objections to infallibility are said to take a great variety of forms, but that must be only a variety of language, expression, and circumanother. The objections to this minimits are said to take a great variety of forms, but that must be only a variety of language, expression, and circumstances. There is one master objection at the root of all objections, and that is the individuality and

Position of the American Bishops.

the self-consciousness which make every man, who thinks at all, think for himself by laws and rules of his own, and from his own point of view. The man who thinks is already on a throne, and he does not even vacate it when he has solemnly accepted the Pope for his lord paramount. He still holds it in that See.

#### THE DEATHBED MARRIAGE.

Interesting Correspondence Between a New Jersey Lady and Horace Greetey on the Rich-

Jersey Lady and Horace Greeley on the Richardson-McFarland Marriage.

The following correspondence between Mr. Greeley and Mrs. Amelia Selover concerning the "marriage" ceremony which took place at the deathbed of Albert D. Richardson will be found of interest to all those who have paid any attention whatever to what seem to be the real merits of the case. Mrs. Selover's sole object in writing to the venerable philanthropist was, as she says, to "serve the cause of truth." Whether she has attained that object by her correspondence with Mr. Greeley the reader can be left safely to judge for himself.

#### MRS. SELOVER TO MR. GREELEY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 16, 1869—Hon. Horace Greeley—Sir:—At a meeting of our social circle held last evening, for the purpose of disseminating truth and elevating woman in all that pertains to her advancement, politically and morally, it was resolved that in view of the part which you took at the bedside of Mr. Richardson, and the critici-ms of the press in charging you with drawing there the Rev. Mr. Beecher and the Rev. Mr. Frothingham to minister the holy rites of matrimony, etc. that if such ter the holy rites of matrimony, etc., that if such was the fact, it was presumed that you acted in the spirit of Christian charity and true benevolence, and from no unkind or ungenerous feeling towards McFarland.

McFarland,
If not inconsistent and time will permit, please
furnish a line or two on that all-absorbing and painful topic. Very truly your friend,
AMELIA SELOVER.

## MR. GREELEY TO MRS. SELOVER.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Dec. 19, 1869.—My Friend:—I have yours of the 16th to-day, Possibly your circle is better informed in the matter propounded in your letter than I am. If I knew all the facts I might form a correct judgment thereon. I am quite aware that a very cowardly murder was perpetrated, since that was done in my office and near where I now sit; but with regard to the incitement or pretext therefor I hear contradictory stories, and have formed no conclusive judgment. When the facts shall be fully developed I shall be satisfied. At present I wait, I do not know that I cherish unkind feelings towards murderers, though your letter suggests them. I only feel certain that they should be put and kept where they may not have opportunity to commit more murders. I presume you do not dissent from this opinion.

Mrs. Amelia Selover, Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. SELOVER WANTS BORACE TO COME TO THE POINT.

MRS. SELOVER WANTS BORACE TO COME TO THE POINT. ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 20, 1869—Hon. Horace Greeley—Sir:—I regret extremely that you should have mistaken the tenor of my note of the 16th inst., so as to draw the inference that our little circle would sustain the unlawful acts of any man, and would sustain the unlawful acts of any man, and particularly one who violated the commandments. We fully believe it is not in your heart to cherish an unkind feeling toward any one. It was simply desired to know how far the criticisms of the press were at fault in charging you with introducing the reverend gentlemen to the bed-chamber to minister the rites of matrimony. Your opinions on this and all other subjects are all potent and receive our highest regard. Respectfully your friend.

AMELIA SELOVER.

AMELIA SELOVER. HORACE GREELEY COMES TO AN AWFUL POINT.

HORACE GREELEY COMES TO AN AWFUL POINT.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1880.—Mrs. Sciover:—
Mr. Beecher has already publicly contradicted the story that I asked him to marry the parties in question. I introduced no one to the bedside of my dying friend Richardson, and did not myself arrive till the marriage had taken place and the persons who performed and witnessed the ceremony had left. the room. But I do not wish to be understood as condemning the marriage, and have already said what I think on that subject. Yours,

H. GREELEY.

### THE BATTLE OF THE BLONDES.

Another Skirmish -Butler Captured. Application was made a few days since by John D. Townsend, Esq., on behalf of Mr. Alexander Henderson, one of the proprietors of the Lydia Thompson Troupe, before Judge Loew, of the Court of son Troupe, before Judge Loew, of the Court of Common Pleas, for an order of arrest against George H. Butler, recently appointed Consul-General of the United States to Calcutts, in an action for an assault and battery committed on Mr. Henderson at Niblo's Garden on the evening of the 37th of May last. Mr. Henderson's having been obliged to be absent with

his troupe is stated as the reason for the application not having been made at an earlier day.

Mr. Murray, the gasman of the theatre, made affidavit to having witnessed the assault, and that it was without provocation on the part of Mr. Henderson Dr. Young made alildavit as to the extent of the injury sustained by Mr. Henderson, stating that one side of his face was paratyzed therefrom, and

would continue so to be.

Mr. Henderson asks damages to the extent of \$10,000 in his complaint.

Judge Loew granted the order, and fixed the bail at \$2000. Mr. Butler was taken into custody by the sheriff yeslerday, and gave bail in the required amount, Hugh J. Hastings, of the Commercial Advertiser, and Erasius D. Webster, editor, being his bondsmen.—N. Y. Times to-day. \$10,000 in his complaint.

-Mr. Thomas Haskell has returned to Paris. Me., after an absence of seventeen years, and has greatly incommoded his "heirs" by demand-ing a return of his property, which they divided among them long ago, supposing him to be

-A man in Ohio who recently assaulted another with a heavy bickory stick having sharp steel points driven near each other down about half its length, and a long steel blade in its end, was bound over in the sum of \$300 for simple assault and battery.

-The Cincinnati Gazette reports that Chief Justice Carter, who is a stockholder in the Second National Banl: of Onic, which lost over \$600, 100 by the felal at or of the camber, Mr. Buell agnourses heighten o held the Directors personally responsible for his share of the losses, under section 53 of the National Banking act.

-A Cleveland clergyman last Sunday, after reading an announcement of a social gathering to be held during the week, said that he had been led into advertising dancing parties, invol-untarily, in this way several times, and that he had concluded, if he ascertained that there was a dance after this particular party, that he would never again read an announcement handed him by the person from whom he received this.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......JANUARY 1. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 

No Clearances to-day, the Custom House being closed. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with muse, to A. Groves, Jr.

PASSENGERS SAILED. PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Tonswanda, for Savannah, to-day — Miss Agnes Horner and maid, J. R. tinaton, Miss A. D. Roeves, J. D. Fitspatrick, H. Kirk, wife, and daughter, C. Ronson, A. Thermann and wife, John Foszard, Bernard Booner, Charles T. Davis, Mrs. Frances Herndon, Prof. C. M. Bache, Capt, J. A. Spedden and servant, J. Follansbee, Richard Hill.

MEMORANDA.
Ships Wyoming, Julius, and Castine, Thurstoe, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool lette nit.
Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, at Havre lette nit., from New Orleans.
Ship Carl August, Stewarts, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool lette nit.
Ship Vision, Thorsen, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 20th nit.
Steamship Arica Willer

oth ult. amship Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston yesterday, que Hero, Goudy, honce, at Bremerhaven 18th ul g Richmond, Powers, for Philadelphia, sailed for Messina 8th ult.

Brig 1da M. Comery, Norden, cleared at Pensacola 20th ult., for Matanzas.

Schr D. S. Sings, Huntler for Matanzas. br D. S. Siner, Huntley, for Philadelphia, cleared at

datanzas. hr N. W. Magee, hence for Portamouth, at Holmes e Bith ult. is just all. chr Ocean Wave, Bryan, for Philadelphia, sailed'r) a woort P. M. 20th uit. chrs Obas. E. Jackson, Cullen, and Jane Ponder, H 1 I. for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 20th uit. chr Thomas M. Stone, Pitcher, hence, at New Jelevan

bear Liene D. Small, They, for Philadelphia, all 11 1245.